

Germany, on account of recent developments, may not sign them.

La Liberté says that if a peace of conciliation should be decided upon by which the eastern frontiers are not fixed in such a way as to protect her, France must not hesitate to refuse to sign it.

POLES IN HUNGARY SEEK WILSON'S AID

Peasants Object to Joining the Czecho-Slovaks.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 29.—A quaint petition reached Paris to-day through the medium of a party of Polish peasants from the Crows and Szilas districts in northern Hungary, who object to the proposed plan of annexing them to Czecho-Slovakia and are seeking an audience with President Wilson in the hope of having 120,000 isolated Poles incorporated into Poland.

The delegation, wearing suits of thick white wool and felt, gaily decorated with red embroidery and high Cossack caps of black shaggy fur, attracted much attention when they arrived at the Hotel de Crillon and sought an interview with the President. Two members of the party, Pierre Borowy and Adolbert Habayn, lived in the United States years ago and remember enough of the language to make their desires known. Borowy, who lived in Pittsburgh twenty-five years ago, said:

"I read President Wilson's speeches and told my friends that I was sure he would not let us be annexed to Czecho-Slovakia. If we can tell him how loyal the Polish Colonies are to Poland, and have the same religion as Poland, and our priest came with us to help save us from being swallowed up by a people of different blood and religion, see your President. Tell him I got boy 30 years old United States. I like America. I think he help us if he only know."

The peasants say they have only small mountain farms and their districts have no big factories and no wealth which can attract the Czecho-Slovakia. Some of the members of the party visited the Allied Commission when it was at Lemberg and presented their desires, but got no definite answer, so now they are anxious to make President Wilson referee.

"MIDDLE EUROPE LIKE MAN WITH A FEVER"

Bolshevism a Disease, to Be Treated, Says Bakhtmeteff.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 29.—"Bolshevism is not a political movement, it is a social disease and must be treated as such," said Boris Bakhtmeteff, Russian Ambassador to the United States to-day in discussing the efforts to check Bolshevism.

"All middle Europe is like a man with a fever," he continued. "Before the disease can be cured, the fever must be reduced, and the only way to do that is by supplying food, clothing, medicine and other things necessary to make life effective and normal. In my opinion, German Bolshevism should be fought before that in other countries by such treatment."

The world is threatened with a lapse into barbarism comparable with that in the fourth century, when Greek and Roman civilization were submerged. In the modern world, the only thing that is being lost is the sense of the value of civilization. Bolshevism and non-Bolshevism alike are unbalanced by the struggle and hardships and are incapable of sound judgment.

Hunger and suffering have rendered the Russian forgetful of the old standards, and they are indifferent to fate. The hopelessness can be overcome only by food and manufactured articles necessary for bodily comfort.

Commenting on the military situation in Russia, M. Bakhtmeteff said that a summary of the Russian committee's despatches from Archangel, Omsk, Khabarovsk, the Don and Ukraine showed conditions favorable everywhere except in the southwest, where the Don Cossacks were much affected by the announcement of the proposed Prinkipo conference, and violently avowed their struggle for a short time, saying that it was impossible to fight the Bolsheviks if the Allies gave such recognition. However, the Don Cossacks had been organized under Gen. Bormeyev, who had succeeded Gen. Krasnoff, and was at present cooperating with Gen. Denikin.

M. Bakhtmeteff expressed the belief that the entire Ukraine would be under Bolshevik control except Odessa. He said this was inevitable, as Ukraine has not settled her agrarian troubles, and Gen. Petlura, the Ukrainian peasant leader, is far from having a well-organized force.

On the Porm and Ufa fronts, in the Balkhmeteff's opinion, the Kolchak forces are in excellent condition and will doubtless advance rapidly into Bolshevik territory when the extremely cold weather abates and the spring floods subside late in May. The Kolchak Government is able to collect taxes and said the Ambassador that the evidence of confidence in Kolchak's democracy are being displayed among all classes.

The Russian Commission, according to M. Bakhtmeteff, has learned that virtually all the money for the Spartan movement in Germany was supplied by the Russian Bolshevik leaders, Lenin and Trotsky, who shipped the Government platinum, gold and silver reserve to Stockholm, where it was exchanged for German marks.

Reports from Gen. Denikin at Ekaterinodar indicate that his troops have been suffering terribly from lack of ammunitions and medical supplies of all sorts. Amputations have been made without anesthesia, the soldiers undergoing great hardships in the hospitals. The Russian Commission has been negotiating with the American Red Cross, which has promised to relieve the situation.

DISARMAMENT NEXT, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

British Premier Warns That League Is Useless If Force Continues.

PEACE TO BE MODERATE

Many Prominent Men Express Their Views on Situation.

MANCHESTER, March 29.—In a special edition to-day on the question of a League of Nations, the *Guardian* prints articles from many prominent statesmen, including Lord Haldane, former Secretary of State for War; Viscount Bryce, formerly Ambassador to the United States; Albert Thomas, the French Socialist leader; and Premier Lloyd George. The Premier in his message says:

"I am very glad to hear that the Manchester *Guardian* is devoting a special number to the League of Nations. Nothing is more important than this subject. All our hopes of saving the world from a repetition of the unfortunates of 1914 centre upon our working out practical means by which the nations of the earth can conduct the common affairs of the world in friendly co-operation instead of jealous rivalry. The League of Nations represents the greatest attempt which ever has been made to substitute reason and justice for force and intrigue as the governing principle of international relations."

League Must Be Supported.

"The principle of a League of Nations has been accepted, but the league will prove fruitless if it is to be no more than a new piece of international organization. What matters is that the units which make up this organization shall be in close harmony together for the betterment and liberty of mankind. Nations must not let themselves be misled by this policy, they will only be reawakened by a new war. They have to see that the League of Nations is made an effective instrument for the solution of every international problem by their own readiness to make sacrifices in its behalf."

"The United States and Great Britain, who have taken such a leading and honorable part in promoting this beneficent scheme, must give a practical demonstration of their belief in it."

"Disarmament is an essential condition of success. We cannot expect the nations ravaged by the war to trust their despoiled lands to the protection of the league if its advocates hesitate to show any confidence themselves in its guardianship. To set up a Society of Nations to insure fraternity among the peoples of the earth, while at the same time increasing the armies and navies to insure effective resistance, is to make mockery of a great ideal."

Where Opposition Is Greatest.

Commenting upon the opposition to the League of Nations the *Guardian* says it is severely not realized by the opponents of the scheme that the most formidable opposition to it, the fundamental opposition of principle, comes precisely from the quarter and the party to which they themselves are most irreconcilably opposed.

"The League of Nations," the *Guardian* continues, "based on national fellowship and cooperation, may appear to them an unattainable ideal which therefore is to be attacked and derided as standing in the way of the more practical arrangements of frankly self-regarding nationalism resting on force. But the extremists of the other camp object to the league not because it allows too little to the conception of national interests or rights, but because it recognizes the nation as a real and living entity. To the Bolshevik the nation is nothing but a mere interest in it or regard for it. He would abolish national boundaries altogether, and the millennium in the destruction of nations, but in the destruction of nations, not in the prevention of war but in making class war, not in the freedom of separate peoples but in their subjection to a particular social order."

"That is perhaps the logical alternative to a League of Nations such as is now our purpose to establish. But it is a disastrous alternative. Let us see that the true ideal suffers nothing through our default."

Views of Viscount Bryce.

Viscount Bryce says: "To leave things where they were before the outbreak of the war would be the most deplorable confession of human weakness and the most dismal surrender of human hopes that has ever yet been seen. We must, therefore, earnestly desire that the American people, who have begun to realize that they cannot stand aloof from the dangers and trials of the old world, will support President Wilson by giving their adhesion. Perhaps subject to certain amendments in details, the scheme which has been framed in the interest of all mankind, and which can hardly succeed without the cooperation of the own great free and powerful Republic."

Baron Buckmaster, formerly Lord High Chancellor, comments upon the speed with which the League generally has been accepted, he says:

"Few of those who took part in this movement in its earlier stages could have believed that in so short a space of time so great a transformation of opinion would have been obtained. The stern logic of events is going to drive those who are reluctant, along with those who are willing, still further along the road."

"Humanity is faced not merely with the prospect of physical annihilation if

Now You Can Stop Making Bread at Home

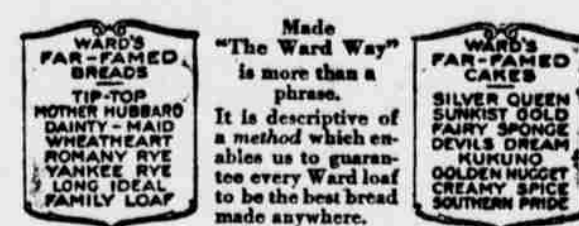
If you have made bread at home for economy's sake, for quality's sake or because of a wish for cleanliness, there's now no need to continue this always laborious and frequently expensive task.

WARD'S PEACE-TIME BREAD

Is the new and better family loaf which is as clean as if made by your own hands in your own kitchen. When you slice the firm, smooth, creamy white texture instantly proclaims its quality and first taste proves it.

The new shape of Peace-Time makes for economy. 12 inches long—width and height just right for a family service slice. More slices to the loaf. Buy it for quality, purity, cleanliness and economy.

Patronize Your Neighborhood Dealer
Buy From Him Regularly and Avoid Waste and Disappointment



We put the name WARD in all our products.
Forward — Onward — Upward — Toward
Keeping the Quality UP

DANIELS PAYS VISIT TO M. CLEMENCEAU

Discusses Captured Ships With Wemyss and Benson.

PARIS, March 29.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Admiral Benson and Admiral Wemyss, First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty, held an extended conference to-day. It is understood that the question of the disposal of the German warships was under discussion. No decision as to the ships, however, was reached.

A number of subjects concerning naval policy also were discussed.

Before the conference Premier Clemenceau received Secretary Daniels in his office.

On the evening of March 29.—The German steamship *Graf Waldersee*, 13,000 tons, and the *Kaiserin Augusta Victoria*, 24,500 tons, left here for Brest to-day with American crews.

The *Zeppelin*, 15,900 tons, and the *Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm*, 11,000, arrived here to-day to be transferred to American hands.

LONDON, March 29.—The Westminster *Gazette* says it understands that there is to be a redistribution of the British fleet, which in future will be composed as follows: The Atlantic fleet, the Home fleet, the Mediterranean fleet, the West Indies fleet, the China squadron, the Cape squadron, the South American squadron and the East Indies squadron.

Each of the squadrons, the newspaper says, will include four light cruisers, but the question of commands has not yet been settled. Cruiser squadrons are again to take overseas stations. It is probable, the *Gazette* continues, that a greater number of ships of the home fleet will be maintained with nucleus crews, although it may be assumed that the Admiralty will be making definite arrangements are awaiting the decisions of the Paris conference and that the present distribution is merely provisional. Lord Jellicoe, on his tour of the Empire, is investigating the question of naval defence as a whole, and not until his return, the *Gazette* says, can a complete scheme be devised.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Capt. Frank Taylor Evans, U. S. N., son of the former Rear Admiral Evans, who was killed at the Battle of Manila, has been selected by the Navy Department to command the *Kaiserin Augusta Victoria*.

British Clocks Advance To-day.

LONDON, March 29.—Summer time in the United Kingdom will begin Sunday. The clocks will be advanced one hour at 2 o'clock to-morrow morning.

RED THREATS SEEN AS WAR'S RENEWAL

Continued from First Page.

secure the recognition which would enable his agents in allied countries to raise their heads openly and encompass the rule he has ordered to democratic civilization by claiming that what the allied Governments sanctioned in Russia are lawful and laudable elsewhere. The Bolshevik plague must be fought in the name of democratic freedom, social justice and economic progress. It must be fought, firstly, by the enunciation of a clear allied policy regarding it, and, secondly, by force wherever it directly endangers allied authority. It must be unmasked, shorn of its spurious glamour. The establishment of just conditions of peace will help counteract Bolshevism, but it is essential that the allied Governments keep their ecutcheon clean and to resolve to have no peace that is not a true peace and with honor."

Attitude of Americans.

The possibilities of using force against Bolshevism is discussed in every quarter, and many are inclined to believe that another mobilization is impending. American circles in England are doubtful of the attitude of Americans now serving in the Army of Occupation. The subject of fighting against the Bolsheviks has been discussed among American Army men for the last month, and it is apparent that the Red peril is extremely unpopular unless the real threat of anarchy was thoroughly explained and the army given time to absorb the new attitude toward the Red peril.

Just